THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 29 JULY, 1834. [NO. 2357.

SEALED Tenders (post paid) will be received by the Paymaster of the 4th Light Dragoons, until the 5th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills upon Messrs. HOPKINSON, BARTON and KNYVETT, Regent Street, London. Amount £190, or thereabouts, at 20 days after sight. The Bidding to be in Poona Rupees, and for sums not less than £50.

Kirkee, 11th July, 1834.

BEENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—FITFH CLASS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Sa. Rs. 380 per share will be paid at the office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 4th Proximo, to Subscribers, or their duly authorized agents, on production of the original Certificate of Admission, accompanied by an Affidavit in the following form, to be sworn to by an uninterested party :—

"I, *A. B.* do hereby make oath and declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, *C. D.*, on whose life an interest is said to be held in a certain Society or Scheme, called the BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, FIFTH CLASS, was alive at (*a*)

on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and that the said *C. D.* is, to the best knowledge and belief, the person on whose life Certificate No. in the BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, FIFTH CLASS, was originally applied for and subscribed :—as witness my hand at (*b*) this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty

(*d*) A. B.

Sworn before me
at (*b*)
this day of 183
(*c*) E. F."

☞ It is requested that claims for dividends may be made in writing and, should the documents submitted be found in order, the amount payable will be immediately forwarded to applicants, together with the Certificates of Admission.

J. H. LEIGHTON.
SECY. BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

No. 10 Raneemoody Gully
28th *May*, 1834.

(*a*) *Place of Residence.*
(*b*) *Place of Attestation.*
(*c*) *Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.*
(*d*) *Signature of Deponent.*

AVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DEWJEE VEERCHUND, of Bombay, Bhattia, Merchant, and inhabitant, proposes to mortgage into HUNSRAZ HURRYDASS, also of the same place, Bhattia, Merchant, and inhabitant, his two premises, viz:—One Range or Chawl of three apartments, situated in Golla Wara, Nos. 27, 28, and 29, within the Town Walls of Bombay, and one House situated in Wora Bazar, No. 23, also within the Town Walls of Bombay, for a large sum of money; as the abovementioned Property has been already mortgaged to one FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE COLLAH, in order to discharge Framjee Muncherjee Collah's debt,—Dewjee Veerchund also proposes to mortgage the same to the said Hunsraz Hurrydass, should any Person or Persons, have any claim, demand, right or interest, by inheritance or otherwise, against the abovementioned Properties of the said Dewjee Veerchund, the same should be made known to Mr. J. P. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, in writing, within a week from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded, and their claims will be inadmissable.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર ફીરાંથી આપીએયે

દેવજી વીરચંદ શ્રી ચુમબજનો લાકડી આ વેપારી તથા રેવેવાશીએ પોતાનાં બે મીલકતો કાંશરાજ કરીદાશ શ્રી ચુમબજનો લાકડી આ વેપારી તથા રેવેવાશીને ઘણાંએક રૂપીઆ બદલે ગીરવી આપવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે તેની બીગત ચાલ એક ગાલા તરણ ની શ્રી બ કારકોટ ગોલાવારમો નંબર ૨૭ તથા ૨૮ ત આ ૨૯ વાલીછે તથા બેકેર એક શ્રી બાકા રકોટ વોરા બજારમો નંબર ૨૩ વાલુ એ ઉપર કહેલી મીલકતો કરાંમજી મંનચેરજી કોલાને અગાઉ ગીરવી આપેલીછે તેનુ દેવુ આપવા શારૂ એ મીલકત દેવજી વીરચંદે કાં શરાજ કરીદાશને ગીરવી આપવા ઠેરવીકુછે વાશતે એ મીલકત કુપર કરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો વારશા અથવા બીજી કાઇ રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણ અથવા કક અથવા કીશી પોચતો કોચેતો તેનાંઉપર જાણ કરેચજે આજ થી એક શાતવારીમાં ની મુદતમો મીશતર જે પી સારકીનશ ધારાનાં વકીલને લખતથી અકેર કરે મુદત પછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નકી તા રીખ ૨૮ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of CUSHALCHUND GULABCHUND, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to DEEPCHUND LALCHUND, as the maternal Uncle and nearest of kin of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 28th day of July, 1834.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
PROCTOR.

A CARD.

IN consequence of the bad state of some part of the roads during the Monsoon which must inevitably knock the new carriages lately established to pieces, if run daily with the mail, the Proprietors of the mail between Poonah and Panwell, anxious for the success of the undertaking, have come to the determination of running the Mail Carts as formerly, carrying passengers at 25 Rupees each. The proprietors beg at the same time to say, that for the convenience of the public the Phaetons may always be had at any hour on the shortest notice, provided that two places at 30 Rupees each are taken. The Proprietors take this opportunity of thanking the public for their kind patronage, and beg to assure them no exertion shall be spared for their comfort and convenience.

N. B. Post Horses are always to be hired at 1 Rupee per mile, on application to the proprietors' Clerks either at the Bombay or Poonah Post Office, on the shortest notice.

Poonah Post Office, 28th July, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE QUEBEC TRADER, 400 Tons, C. P. BELLAMY R. N. Commander.—This ship will be despatched on or before the 20th August, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers—For Passage or Freight of light goods only—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., a Capt. BELLAMY at their Office.

Bombay, 28th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine Ship RANGER, of 520 Tons, THOMAS SMITH, commander. This Ship has a Poop with excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched about the 5th August.

Apply to Captain SMITH, on board, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,

THE fine Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, commander, will sail about the 15th of August.

This Ship has a Poop with elegant accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Teak-built ship "PALMIRA", of 600 Tons Register, Wm. LOADER, Commander. This ship sails fast, has a poop and very excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 tons Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, has room for about 350 tons of Freight, and will have quick despatch.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 29th July, 1834.

FOR WHAMPOA IN CHINA,

TO sail with all possible Despatch, and under engagement to leave on or before the 1st August, the fast sailing Ship "MERMAID," burthen 600 tons, THOMAS JOHNSON, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to WM. HAYLETT, Esq. at the office of Messrs. JANGHIER and MONACKJEE NOWROJEE, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 29th July, 1834.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
None since our last.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

July. 28th.—Ship Huddersfield, Edward Noakes, Master, from Liverpool, 15th April, 1834.

DEPARTURES,

— 26th.—Ship Carron, J. S. Wilson, Master, to China.

— Do.—Ship Cleveland, William Morley, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Capt. Archibald

— Do.—Ship Minerva, Archibald Reid, Master, to Liverpool.

— 28th.—Ship Sultana, Noor Mahomed Ossman, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
Do BRIG OF WAR,—Euphrates.
Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS,—Carnatic, Earl of Eldon, Triumph, Palmira, Morgiana, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Upton Castle Charles Grant, William, Anna Robertson, Mermaid, John Taylor, John Stamp, Quebec Trader. and Huddersfield.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Dadaloy Hannah, Sulimany, and Clairmont.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, and Barque Asia Felix, and Mahomedee.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 29 JULY, 1834.

The *Quebec Trader*, Capt. Bellamy, which arrived here from the Mauritius on the 25th instant, left Swan River as late as 1st June last, at which date we regret to learn that no tidings had been received, either at that port or at King George's sound, of the missing barque *Mercury*, which carried out Mr. Calder and other settlers from Calcutta.

Last Saturday's *Gazette* contains are interesting letter from Cairo, dated the 4th of June, and received by the late arrival from the Red Sea. Besides noticing the state of affairs in Syria, of which we gave an account in our last, the writer states that there has been a further change of ministry in France, and a most serious insurrection at Lyons. A letter from Malta of an earlier date, which has been received here by the same vessel, confirms this news, but does not enter into details. However of the accuracy of the statements from Cairo there can be little doubt. The tenor, indeed, of all the accounts which have lately been published in the English papers from France has pointed out so clearly that civil commotions were on the point of breaking out in that country, that it is alone sufficient to warrant a belief in all that is said to have occurred at Lyons.—The following is the paragraph we allude to.

"I am able now to inform you that, by recent arrivals from France, we hear there has been a partial change of ministry at Paris—some of the old ministers have resigned, in consequence of the house having rejected the motion to admit the American claim of 25 millions—Monsr. de Rigny has been appointed to the Foreign department, and replaced in the admiralty by Admiral Roussin, who is also replaced in the embassy at Constantinople by Admiral Rosamel—Marshal Soult continues always President. A later arrival brings the news of an insurrection, which took place at Lyons on the 9th April, by a party of about 45 thousand republicans consisting mostly of the manufacturing classes of that City and it's neighbourhood—although things were managed with the greatest secrecy, the Plot had been discovered by the local authorities, who took care on the eve before the attack, to shift the position of the King's troops to the number of 12,000, and strengthen the post with Artillery, where the ammunition and arms were deposited, whereby the republicans were disconcerted and obliged to fight from above the windows and terraces of the houses during six days, but they were at last overpowered after a loss of 5,000 men killed and a much greater number wounded—eight hundred of the ringleaders, among whom were also some of the magistrates and principal citizens of Lyons, were brought before the Court of Justice.—The ferment was still so great, that many persons were killed in endeavouring to arrest the populace.

That Lyons should have been the first place in which the discontent that generally prevails in France against the measures of the French Government should have shown itself in a formidable shape, the following extract from the *Times* of the 24th of March (six days before the insurrection took place) will fully account for. It by no means however proves that the insurrectionary spirit will be confined to that city. The union of 60,000 artisans for an increase of wages may, no doubt, have been adroitly seized by a party in Paris, to unsettle the government, and the result of the collision which took place is certainly calculated to check the spirit of revolt; but disaffection would seem to be too general in all the manufacturing and commercial towns of the Kingdom not to show itself again before long, unless a very opposite policy from that now pursued by the French rulers be adopted.

"M. PRUNELLE, the Mayor of Lyons who proceeded from Paris to Lyons during the late *strike*, seems have aquired an extensive knowledge of the objects and designs of the union of workmen by which that strike was directed. He stated that the society of *Mutualists*, or the association for mutual aid, consisted of 3, 00 members, and that through its intervention the Lyons workmen had lately stood out for a rise of wages. This association disclaimed all connexion with politics, but their papers and orders of the day showed that political societies had proposed a junction with them and with the disaffected operatives. One of these orders of the day recommended "to the brethren to be on their guard "against attempts made to introduce the printed papers "of the Society of the Rights of Man into their lodges" and made the chiefs of these lodges responsible for the execution of this command. The hon. deputy inferred from this and other facts, that the political clubs of Paris had endeavoured to take advantage of the social discontents of Lyons to convert a dispute about wages into an insurrection against the Government. The Trades' Union had expelled some of these political agitators from their lodges, declaring that they were desirous to avoid politics; but the very fact that, upon so insufficient grounds, they had interrupted the labours of 60,000 people for 10 or 15 days, showed that they had been excited by political theories, or encouraged by political agitators. The hon. member ascribed both their opinions on state politics, and their notions on the unlimited powers of their masters to increase their wages, to their ignorance; but thought that they would not have behaved as they did, unless their heads had been filled with republican doctrines.

Since the above was written the *Huddersfield* has arrived from Liverpool, April the 15th, and has brought the following short account of the disturbances at Lyons, which is all that has appeared regarding them in the English newspapers up to the date of her departure.

INSURRECTION AT LYONS.

Paris, 10th April.

"Not an "*emeute*," and not "*tumults*," but an INSURRECTION AT LYONS, has again taken place—nay, at this moment exists. Vain are all the hopes of all those who deceive the British public by their oft-repeated falsehoods that "ALL IS SETTLED IN FRANCE" that "ORDER IS RESTORED," and that "peace reigns," Order and peace never can and never will reign whilst the present anti-national and anti-liberal system prevails Order and liberty may reign together, but not disunited."

Yesterday, certain "Mutuelistes" were brought up for trial before the Correctional Judges of the city. A few days since, the first sitting of the Court on this subject was interrupted by "tumults," and a portion of troops joined the cause of the people. On the next day, new "troubles" took place, when a Mutuelliste was buried. But yesterday, the "emeutes" and troubles of the previous days became infinitely more serious. All that we know is of course received *by telegraph*; and Government takes great pains to conceal all the news which it receives. Last night, the *Bulletin du Soir* published the following alarming statement,—which though softened down as much as possible by THIERS and his confederates, still indicates the danger of the hour.

"This day (Wednesday) the Mutuellistes were to have been sentenced before the Judges. Telegraphic news from Lyons have been received at Paris. The agitators have endeavoured to renew this day the troubles of the 5th. They have raised *barricades* this morning, which have been removed by the troops. We shall receive more ample details. All necessary measures are taken, and all serious attempts at insurrection will be put down.

"P. S. Half past five o'clock.—A despatch announces that all the positions occupied by the disturbers have been taken from them by the troops who have acted with the greatest vigour. Force has remained with the law."

At the moment I am writing you, the *Moniteur* has not appeared. A telegraphic despatch is said to have arrived at eight o'clock this morning, announcing fighting all night and apprehensions of a serious insurrection to-day.

By the *Huddersfield* we have received our own London papers up to the 12th of April; and have been obligingly favored with two others which she has brought of the 13th and 14th. The latter however afford no news of importance.

The papers of the 10th of April contain the particulars of a riot in Brussels of which very exaggerated reports have appeared in some of the English journals. The truth of the matter would seem to be that the populace of the city had become exasperated, for some cause or other, against the partisans of the Dutch faction residing in Brussels, who were chiefly of the more wealthy classes. The houses of these individuals were attacked, stripped of their furniture and contents, and in some instances destroyed. The mob however proceeded no further, and seem to have had no designs against the Belgian Government. Order was restored in a short time by means of the military.

The papers before us afford no Parliamentary intelligence owing to the usual recess during the Easter holidays. They are not however destitute of interest; and several extracts from them will be found below.

Among the few letters which have been received by the *Mahomedee* is one from a gentleman at Malta who, we regret to say, gives the following unfavorable account of the *Hugh Lindsay's* homeward packets.

"*Malta, April 30th*, 1834.—I feel it a sort of duty to acquaint you with the fate of the mail forwarded by the *Hugh Lindsay*, which was delivered by Captain Wilson at Cairo on the 7th or 8th of March; but which only left Malta this day in one of H. M Steamers for Falmouth. The party with whom I landed at Cossier were more than a month in Egypt after the mail reached Alexandria; and yet we have overtaken it here. The letters cannot now reach England before the 15th May, by which time letters sent by sea on the 1st February will no doubt have reached England. Of course as long as such inattention is evinced in forwarding the mail by *proper* vessels from Egypt, and so long as such great delay takes place in that part of the transit, it is impossible to hope that the public will see the advantages of the communication by steam from India."

What the cause of this extraordinary delay have been we cannot imagine. The greatest efforts, as is well known, were made both by the Supreme and Bombay Governments to secure the utmost despatch to the *Hugh Lindsay's* packets after their arrival in Egypt: Sir Pulteney Malcolm was written to for that purpose, and letters have been received from him in reply stating his determinat on to afford every assistance in his power. Nothing further could have been done; and the result only proves the necessity of relying in future upon some better agency than that now made use of in Egypt.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

We are enabled to lay before our readers, the following account of business done in the several Civil Courts subordinate to the Sudder Dewanee Udawlut of Bombay, during the half year ending on the 31st December, 1833.

We premise with stating that the Courts possessing jurisdiction, are denominated, Zilla Courts, Courts of Agents for the decision of cases in which Surdars are concerned, and Revenue courts.

In the Zillah Courts, the Judges, and Assistants, as well as the native Judges, have Appellate jurisdiction, while these officers, with the Principal and Junior native commissioners, hold courts of original jurisdiction. It may, however, be remarked,

that by law, every description of original suits, are heard and determined before the native functionaries, save in a very few instances.

The Agents for Surdar's suits, possess original jurisdiction, as well as the Deputy Agent at Poona. From this last officer, whose office has since been abolished, the Agent at Poona heard appeals.

In the Revenue courts, the Collectors and sub-collectors have appellate jurisdiction, and these officers, as well as their Assistants, and Koomashdars or the native collectors of the districts, or other similar officers however designated, hear and determine all original suits, for land, its produce, and rent.

ZILLA COURTS AND AGENTS FOR SURDARS.

Original jurisdiction.

On the 1st of July, 1833, the arrear of suits on the several Files, amounted to 5,052 ; there were filed during the following six months 20,229 ; and during the same period 20,717 were disposed of; of these 12.234 were decisions on their merits, 2,592 were dismissed on default, and 4,458. were amicably adjusted ; 140 suits were disposed of by European Agency, and the remainder by the Natives.

On the 1st January, 1834, the balance of suits on the several files, amounted to 4,564; of these 17 suits only had been pending for more than two years, and 106 between one and two years.

The aggregate value of the suits disposed of, was Rupees 21,45,239 2. 89.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

On the 1st July, 1833, the arrear of appeals on the several files, was 413, and there were filed, during the following six months, 1,304 ; of which 324 were from subordinate European Agency, and 980 from Natives. During the same period 1,085 appeals were disposed of. Of these the whole were disposed of by European Agency, save 3 by a Native judge in manner following :—From decisions of subordinate European Agency, 132 were confirmed, 29 amended, and 54 reversed; and from Native Agency 418 appeals were confirmed, 143 amended, 274 reversed, and 25 amicably adjusted.

On the 1st January, 1834, the arrear of appeals on the several files, was 632, of these, not one was of two years standing, and 18 only between one and two years.

REVENUE COURTS.

Original Jurisdiction.

On the 1st July, 1833, the arrears of suits on the several Files, was 575 ; during the following six months, 571 were filed, and 625 disposed of ; of the latter, 362 were decided on their merits, 122 dismissed, and 141 amicably adjusted. 47 of these, were disposed of by European agency, and 578 by native agents.

On the 1st January, 1834, the balance of suits on the several files, amounted to 511, of these 15 suits had been pending for more than two years, and 45 between one and two years.

The aggregate value of the suits disposed of, was Rupees 1,36,781.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

On the 1st July, 1833, the arrear of appeals on the several Revenue Files was 310 ; during the following six months, 125 were filed, and 135 decided by collectors and sub-collectors ; of these, 126 were determined on their merits, and 9 dismissed on default. Of appeals from the decision of Assistant Collectors, 25 were confirmed, 4 amended, and 27 reversed. From native agents, 31 were confirmed, 8 amended, and 28 reversed.

On the 1st January, 1834, the arrear of appeals was 300, of which 105 had been pending for more than one year.

The Suddur Dewanee Udawlut, in transmitting the report on the above subject to Government, accompanied it, with the following very just remarks.

"This report, of the general state of business throughout the Zillahs, will, the judges confidently hope, prove gratifying to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, bearing as they think it does, testimony of the industry displayed by the different functionaries in the several Zillas, European and Native, and showing the small number of appeals from the decisions of the Native Commissioners, which are less than 2 per cent, and of which nearly one half were confirmed, and not one-third reversed in toto.

"The great efficiency of the judicial system of this Presidency, as exhibited in this and previous returns, will not fail to attract the notice of His Lordship in Council. It is a boast, that can seldom be made as here, that at the end of a year, during which 41,285 suits have been instituted, only 123, of more than one years standing, remained on the File; and that the decision of any cause may, if the parties desire it, be obtained, nearly, if not as soon, as their pleadings are completed. The part of it, in which Native agency forms so principal a feature, and which (with the exception of much more limited jurisdiction, long held by natives in our old Provinces) may yet be considered experimental, has, as the above remarks point out, proved the wisdom of the measures that placed them in such important situations. The Court has generally had reason to approve of such of their proceedings, as have come before it in appeal ; and although in the Dukhan, and Southern Murhatta Country, some instances of impropriety have occurred, which in two cases led to dismissal from office, the general character of the Native Judges, stands high in its estimation. Irregularity in procedure, arising from ignorance of our code and the practice of well regulated Courts will arise, where there may have been few opportunities of acquiring that necessary knowledge—and it ought not to be surprizing, if the native authorities are found to relax when placed at great distances from the eye of an experienced Judge, on whose practical knowledge and watchful control, the probity, the efficiency and character of our Native Judges, will greatly depend."

The report of the business done in the Suddur Dewanee Udalut, has heretofore been annual. What follows exhibits the state of the file, during the year 1833.

It is proper to remark, that the Judges of this Court possess general control and superintendence over all others, in criminal, as well as Civil matters ; and in their former capacity hold a court of review, to whom Criminal trials of Magistrates in the last resort are referred—They have also to make a circuit of the whole of the territories composing the Presidency, once every year, which is divided into three portions, each visited at stated periods by separate Judges.

On the 1st January, 1833, the arrear of appeals on the File of the Sudder Dewanee Udawlut, was 232, and 112 were filed during the following twelve months : within the year, 177 appeals were disposed of, in which 94 decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed ; 8 amended ; 67 reversed ; 3 adjusted between the parties, and 4 dismissed on default.

The aggregate value of the suits disposed of amounted to Rupees 2,44,334. 3. 96.

On the 1st January, 1834, the arrear of appeals on the files was 167 ; of which none were of two years standing, and 63 between one and two years.

Independent of the above, 296 applications for the admission of special appeals, were examined and rejected.

CALCUTTA.

We learn from private sources, that, up to the 11th of March, no further appointments had been made in the Law Commission ; but that Mr. Robert Grant was offered, and even urged to accept, the first place in the Commission.—which, however, it was likely he would decline, as it would not much improve his emoluments, and he is known to feel considerable reluctance to come out to India.

FEMALE GENEROSITY IN AVA.

(*From "The Reminiscences of Mrs. Judson."*)

About this time a singular instance of affection and generosity occurred in the Viceroy's family. For some reason he was so offended with the Vice-reine, that he deposed her and elevated her sister, his next wife, to her place. He loved this second wife exceedingly, for she was young and beautiful. The Vice-reine he respected more, for by her superior sense and womanly tact, which often triumph over beauty, she had acquired such influence as to make her authority almost equal to his own, and was besides a general favourite. She was in great affliction at being thus disgraced refused to eat, neglected her person, and almost wept her eyes out. She had the art to pretend that his affection, his favour, were all she desired. She could not, would not live, if he was unkind ; the light of his countenance was the life of her soul, and if this was turned from her she must die. But all was in vain, the old man's heart was unmoved ; he pitied her not. At length she laid herself at his feet and detained him by the hem of his garment till he grew impatient, and in a voice of authority and decision said to her, "that which is ejected from my mouth is never received into it again." The manner and the metaphor were too well understood by the trembling wretched Ex-Vice-reine, to leave her any further hope, and she resigned herself to despair. Her amiable sister was so touched with pity for her sufferings, and so superior to all selfish considerations as to become her intercessor, and in a few days she was permitted to resume her former station, which, however, she was not destined long to enjoy. Every one was touched with the generosity of the second wife, which could scarcely find a parallel in any civilized country.—*Philanthropist.—Calcutta Courier, July* 10.

DELHI.

The only intelligence of any interest received from the Punjaub during the past week, is that Jubbar Khan, Dost Mahumud Khan's brother, has sent his son from Canbul to Loodianah for the purpose of receiving an English education. The original destination of the young lad was Delhi, but having learnt on his arrival at Loodianah, that an English Seminary was about to be established at that station, under the direction of an American Missionary shortly expected up from Calcutta, he has been induced to remain there instead of coming on to the Imperial City as he had intended.

WOODEN BRIDGES COMPARED WITH IRON SUSPENSION.

DESCRIPTION OF A SANGHA BRIDGE (WOODEN) CONSTRUCTED OVER THE TONSE RIVER ON THE ROAD FROM MUSSOORIE TO SIMLA; AND A DESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE IRON SUSPENSION BRIDGES IN KUMAON.

The bridge is built of deodar timber, or cedar, the most durable of all woods,—the right abutment projects from the bank 200 feet into the bed of the river, and is about 40 feet high, the road way 14 feet wide. It is built with alternate layers of stone laid dry, and timbers, of which there are no less than 20 tiers. The left abutment is 90 feet long, and stands on a solid rock,—the distance between the pier heads, or span of the Sangha bridge is 136 feet,—making a total length of the 434 feet ; there are 6 tiers of timbers (3 in a row) projecting from each abutment for the formation of the Sangha. The upper timbers extend 43 feet from each pier head, and run the same distance (I believe) into the body of the abutment. The centre timbers are therefore of the great length of 40 feet, and rest on the ends of the upper tiers,—the Sangha is 7 feet wide. The river sets with considerable force on the rock forming the foundation of the left abutment—thus leaving the right one safe, unless some extraordinary rise of the river should at any time take place, This bridge is really a very beautiful and picturesque object, situated as it is in a deep valley, with high mountains rising up on either side of the formidable river. It promises to be of great public benefit, and as the road is now nearly completed all the way to Simlah, there will be nothing to obstruct the communication between the two convalescent depots; this bridge does infinite credit to the architects. It is named *Young Bar Pool.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE MUJHERA IRON SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE KOSILLAH RIVER IN KUMAON.—

This bridge was built in the beginning of 1833 over the Kosillah river on the road from Almorah to Kotah and Chilkeeah. The chord line, or distance between the points of suspension is 195 feet. The deflection of the chains or the versed sign is one-fifteenth of the chord, or 13 feet. The tension on the chains at the points of suspension is 1 .9times the weight of the whole bridge between the suspension piers, which may be taken at 10 tons, including the whole of the iron work ; therefore 1 9 × 10= 19 tons for the tension on each point of suspension.

The main abutments are of stone, the left one is about 72 feet in depth and 25 in mean breadth, with a stone arch of 14 feet wide through the middle of it, by way of relieving the abutment in the event of a high flood. The right pier stands on a solid rock, it is 24 feet in depth and width. The suspension piers are 7 feet in depth, 16 in width, and 17 feet in heigh. The main chains are 2 only in number, each consisting of 2 lines of bars 5 feet long from centre to centre of the bolt holes, and the bars are 1¼ inch square, the ends of the bars are united by strong bolts with coupling plates. The section of the main chains is equal to 6¼ inches,—which multiplied by 9 (the weight a square inch bar of Iron is calculated to bear)—6.25 × 9 =50.25 tons—19 tons (the tension on each point of suspension of the bridge)× 30.25 of strain more than the strain produced by the weight, of the bridge itself ; or about 16 tons the chains are calculated to bear in addition to the weight of the bridge. The back chains pass over the points of suspension and are buried about 12 or 13 feet, being well secured in large blocks of stone with retaining bars of cast iron,—and the excavations filled up with stone to the level of the road-way.

The platform is suspended from the main chains by slight drop bars at 5 feet apart, and pass thro' the planked road-way and are secured to the underside of the girder frames, of which there are two, one on each side, running longitudinally ; these girders are in lengths of 20 feet (Saul,) 6 inches by 2,—and are double, making a girder frame on each side of 6—4 inches, the planks are nailed down to them ; the width of the platform is 6 feet.

Here is a bridge of nearly 200 feet in span, with a long stone abutment built with mortar and arched thro' the centre, that I will venture to say did not cost—by a good number of rupees,—so much as the wooden bridge described ; and as to strength and durability, there cannot be a doubt as to which to give preference to. After what I have stated surely all Sangha or wooden bridges should give place to Iron suspension ones—the latter have been clearly proved to be cheaper, stronger, and more durable than ANY OTHER description of Bridge applicable to a mountainous country.—*Ibid.*

TRADE OF THE PUNJAUB.

TEA

Is not much used in the Punjab, except as a medicine, but it is in great demand in the Mussulman Countries on the other side of the Indus. At Bokhara it is taken daily by all classes, and the taste for it is prevalent in Affghanistan, but it is less accessible to the people there, owing to the source of supply being more distant. Bokhara is supplied direct from China overland, and a portion finds its way as far as Cabul. The principal exportation from this side is by Bombay and Palee, and a small quantity is sent up the Ganges from Calcutta The whole quantity at present exported is under a sack. When the new mart is established, it will be brought direct from China to the mouth of the Indus, and it is impossible to say how much the consumption may be increased by the saving of the long land carriage, and the opportunity which will be given to the Affghans, of laying in an investment to any extent that may be required.

SANDAL WOOD—*Chundun,*

The principal demand for this article is in the Punjab and Cashmere, being used by the Hindoos in various religious ceremonies. The principal, importation is from Bombay, where it is produced and a small quantity is also sent from Calcutta.

CAMPHOR—*(Kufoor),*

Is an article in great request in all the countries of the East, and it is exported both from Bombay and Calcutta.

SAPAN WOOD—*(Bukum),*

Is in great demand with the dyers all over the East. It is exported in considerable quantities from Calcutta to Umritsur, but I cannot find that any is sent from Bombay,

VERMILION—*(Shungruff).*

Is in some demand, and it is exported in small quanties, both from Bombay and Calcutta.

DATES—*(Chuhara),*

Are in general demand throughout the Punjab, Cashmere, and the whole of Central Asia. They form an important article of Commerce, and there is no competition, none being produced in the Country

The shores of the Persian Gulf furnish the principal supply.

COCOANUTS—*(Nariyul or Girigola).*

This is an article of general consumption in the Punjab and Cashmere, being much used by the Hindoos in various religious ceremonies. They are not much in demand among the Mahomedan population on the other side of the Indus, but a few are exported for the use of the Hindoos who are scattered pretty thickly, especially in the large towns. The principal exportation takes place from Bombay, and at Palee they are stript of their shells, after which they are called giri-gola. The original cost being little or nothing, the price is made up principally of the expense of carriage, and diminishing this, the consumption of course will greatly increase.

CORAL—*(Moongha)* PEARLS—*(Mootee)* AND IVORY—*(Hatheedâut)*

Are articles of export which are by no means important. The consumption of Pearls in particular, is very great, as every Native woman must have an outfit of ornaments of which pearls always form a very large proportion with those who can afford it. The above mentioned articles are all productions of Hindustan, or of the adjoining seas, and being light and valuable, they are capable of the most extensive circulation,

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND,

That is hunting knives, clasp knives, scissors, needles, locks, lacquered trays, tea urns and apparatus, China ware, glass ware, metal buttons, spangles, beads, gold and silver lace, &c, &c. These articles will be required in certain quantities and they are all at this moment exported from Russia. The demand for them is so much a matter of taste, that before the market is opened, it is difficult to say which will be in greatest request. One object, however, must always be kept in view, that is, to furnish them as cheap as possible. The inability of the bulk of the people to purchase our commodities is the great obstacle to the increase of the commerce, and it is therefore, of the utmost importance, that the price of every article should be such as will place it within their reach. They are suited only to a rich country, and a refined taste. The people to whose wants we have to administer are poor and simple, and cheap goods got up as shewily as possible, are therefore required.

There are many other articles, at present little known in the countries beyond the Indus, which will find a sale when the market has been opened, such as cocoanut oil, brandy and liquors, coffee, &c.—*Ibid.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

SPECTATOR,—*April* 12.

The French Ministry, which the resignation of the Duke de Broglie threw into disorder, was speedily readjusted. Louis Philip moves his Ministers from one place to another like so many pawns on a chess-board. The Count de Rigny, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, succeeds the Duke de Broglie at the Foreign Office ; Admiral Roussin, at present Ambassador at Constantinople, is to supply the place of de Rigny ! Barthe, the Chancellor, is made President of the Chamber of Accounts, (Barbe Marbois, the late President, having been unceremoniously cashiered) ; Persil, the Furious Advocate-General, takes the Seals ; Thiers is appointed to the Interior, in the room of Count d'Argout, who succeeds the Duke de Gaete as Governor of the Bank of France ; M. Duchatel is the new Minister of Commerce ; and lastly, M. Martin, a mild and equitable person, takes the place of Persil. The Ministers who have not changed places are Soult, the President of the Council and Minister of War ; Humann, the Finance Minister ; and Guizot, who retains the office of Public Instruction.

Both Dupin and Mole were applied to, but refused to join the Administration ; unless the Prime Minister should have an efficient control over the other departments, instead of a merely nominal supremacy—each of these gentlemen being of course resolved to accept of no office inferior to the Premiership for himself. But this would ill accord with Louis Philip's notions of government : he requires tools, not responsible advisers.

It is plain from the composition of the new Administration, that the King is determined to abide by his Juste Milieu policy. The promotion of Persil to the Chancellorship is symptomatic of a continued persecution of the press ; though it is hoped that the mild character of the new Attorney-General may neutralize in some measure his acerbity. Barthe and D'Argout are laid on the shelf. What should we think of the removal of Lord Brougham to the office of comptroller of the exchequer, or of Viscount Melbourne to the Governorship of the Bank ?

Thiers, as usual, played his own game with dexterity. By his removal to the Ministry of the Interior, he has gained two important points,—in the first place, he obtains the management of the ensuing elections, which may take place next month ; secondly, he extricates himself and his master from the scrape in which his ill-considered Tariff Bill had involved them. The commercial affairs of the country are now placed, it is hoped, in more liberal and enlightened hands. This, it will be seen, is the opinion of a well-informed correspondent ; who, in the following extract of a letter just received from Paris, speaks highly of M. Duchatel. Our own expectations are not altogether so sanguine. Willing to hope for the best, we cannot but recollect that not very long since M. Thiers received credit for free trade principles, though he afterwards became the determined opponent of every thing of the sort ; and it is, besides, difficult to think well of any statesman who leagues himself with the Doctrinaires.

"The Ministerial changes in France," says our correspondent, "whatever they bring with them of evil, will at all events tend to one consequence of good,—a change of the commercial system of France. The new Minister of Commerce is known for his Liberal opinions, his politico-economical studies, his advocacy, of free trade, and generally for the soundness of his financial policy. Of the Juste Milieu party, he is undoubtedly the man whom the friends of free trade would have fixed on as offering the best guarantee for useful and important changes. M. Thiers has managed very dexterously to retreat from the Ministry of Commerce. Never had a Minister so much of disgrace and opprobrium heaped upon him, as the narrow-minded, frivolous, and ignorant project of M. Thiers called down upon his own head. So much rashness and incapacity were seldom blended : so that when M. Thiers' Custom-house Law was presented, it was received with universal reprobation ; and not even the Ministerial press ventured to lift it up from the opprobrium to which it was doomed. Town after town protested ; the South of France menaced the North with separation, unless a law far more liberal were brought forward. M. Thiers disclaimed his own project ; threw the blame upon his clerks ; and, like a wise man, has withdrawn from the responsibility of defending it. Duchatel is very young. He was elected to the Chamber as soon as he was eligible. He was the French Commissioner appointed to discuss with Messrs. Villiers and Bowring the changes in the tariffs ; and has on no occasion deserted the sound doctrines of political economy. His advent to power is the commencement of a new æra ; and must be considered as the official and Ministarial recognition of the necessity of abandoning the prohibitory system. Dr. Bowring and M. Duchatel are intimately acquainted, and have frequent interviews ; and there is a general conviction that important changes will be the consequences of M. Duchatel's accession to power."

An enlightened Minister, if he be honest and resolute, can certainly effect much ; but it is to the change in the public mind of France on subjects connected with political economy, that we look with the firmest hope of a profitable commercial connexion being before long established between that country and ours. In this respect, the exertions of Dr. Bowring and Mr. Villiers, but especially the former, have been successful beyond expectation.

The Court of Cassation has pronounced judgment upon the appeal of the editors of the *National*, 1834. The proprietors of this paper had been convicted of violating the interdiction to report judicial proceedings pronounced against the editor of the old *National*, and which amounted to a suppression of that journal. The Court of Cassation quashed the decree of the inferior court, and the appellants are to be tried over again ; but the main point is decided in their favour. This is a bitter decision for the new Chancellor, Persil.

The Ministry have applied to the Chambers for a supplemental grant of a million and a half of francs, or 60,000l. sterling, for secret service money. The Committee, to whom this demand

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

was referred, reduced the sum by 12,000l.; and then the Chambers voted it, by 202 to 97. The state of the country, M. Thiers said, rendered the grant necessary. Under the late dynasty, two millions of francs were required for the secret service; but Louis Philip cannot manage with less than two millions and a half. This is a fact worth remembering.

Disturbances of a serious nature have occurred at Lyons. Some workmen were tried on a charge of being implicated in the late riotous proceedings of the silk-weavers associations. In the course of the trial, the Judges were insulted and threatened by the people in Court. They ordered the Court to be cleared, but the workmen refused to obey. Troops were then sent for; but they refused to act, and *fraternized* with the people, amidst loud cheers. The proceedings were adjourned.

A New York paper furnishes a list of the banks, which have stopped payment since the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States. They are no fewer than ninety-six in number,—namely, in Maine, 7; Massachusets, 3; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 2; New York, 10; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 18; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 6; Columbia, 3; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 19; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 4; Alabama 2; Michigan, 3. During the last war with this country, every bank in the United States South of Connecticut suspended cash payments; all to the North of Connecticut went on as usual.

It is gratifying to be able to state, that the commercial honour of America has as yet received no tarnish during the struggle in which she is still engaged. The *Times* has some fair and liberal remarks on this fact—

"It has struck many persons here, who have watched with attention the progress of the money crisis in the United States, as a circumstance highly honourable to the commercial interests of the Union, that notwithstanding its great violence, not one mercantile house of any rank has fallen in consequence of it. The storm has only wrecked those establishments partaking more or less of the gambling character; such as the dealers in money in connexion with local securities, canal, railroad, or banking shares, which depend in a great measure on paper accommodation. Even with respect to these, none of the larger class of failures have been very ruinous or desperate; and in one instance, the greatest in amount of all—viz. that of Messrs. Allen and Co., it was found, on looking into the accounts, that a surplus of 700,000 dollars remained after paying all claims. A very great number of smaller houses have, however, succumbed; although these, had there not been any quarrel between the United States Bank and the Government, could hardly have hoped for a much longer career. Thus the late convulsion may be said in one sense to be useful to the trading interest of America, in proving, what never could have become generally known by any other means its real strength and solidity. This acknowledgment is but an act of justice from one great mercantile community to another; and it may be added, that all our leading capitalists in the City, whose transactions have brought them within the view of all the circumstances, are ready to concur in it.

Since the commencement of the crisis, upwards of a milion and a half sterling in silver has been shipped from this country to the United States.

It is stated that a meeting of representatives of the Dissenting body from different parts of the kingdom will take place in the Metropolis in the early part of the month of May next.

At the Bank of England, on Tuesday, Mr. Richard Mee Raikes was elected Governor, and Mr. James Pattison, Deputy Governor.

The tonnage-duty in the port of London will be reduced on the 1st of June next; it will in future be so apportioned as to yield only 8000l. instead of 48,000l. annually; as the harbour and port of London service, in consequence of the reduction of the debt, will require in future not more than 8000l. per annum.

At the Annuity Office on Friday sennight, which was the last day of receiving lives above sixty-five as nominees, no less than 400,000l. was paid in the purchase of such annuities. The clerks were employed during nearly the whole of the night in preparing the accounts.

In the *Times* of Tuesday, we find the following account of the circumstances which led to the recent alterations in the age of persons upon whose lives Government annuities are granted. The "wealthy Marquis" is, we presume the Marquis of Herford.

"The origin and history of the late operations in Government annuities have been before partially noticed: but the circumstances are curious, and well worth bringing to the recollection of the public. A wealthy Marquis, well known as one of the few men of rank who have the talent of managing successfully their own money concerns, has the credit of being the first to make the discovery; and the hale constitution of a gardener on his own estate is said to have suggested the advantages which might be reaped from such an investment. He staked at the outset, it is said, the whole sum he intended to venture on this single head; but the operation having by some means or other transpired and come to the knowledge of the leading Scotch banks, they adopted a still more secure course, and employed agents to search the kingdom from one end to the other for healthy subjects of advanced age, up to that of ninety years, which the tables at that time permitted. The *maximum* of age was then reduced by the Commissioners of the National debt to eighty; but this reduction it was soon found, still left great advantages to the cautious speculator in annuities; and it was resolved finally to reduce the *maximum* to sixty-five, except upon *bonâ fide* annuities, which took place last week. Whether, even with that alteration, there may not still remain means of overreaching the Government in annuity bargains, is a matter to be ascertained; but the persuasion is still general in the money market that it may and will be done."

The Dundee steam-ship left her moorings at the entrance of the London Docks on Wednesday night, after taking on board a very extensive cargo of merchandise, fifty passengers, several carriages, and a great number of horses. Since the arrival of the Dundee in the river on Friday morning, no fewer than 20,000 persons have inspected her. This splendid vessel has produced a fine harvest for the watermen; who say that during the memory of the oldest of them no object on that part of the river has attracted so much attention. Almost every individual connected with steam navigation in the Metropolis has visited the Dundee; and they have all declared that she is the most complete specimen of naval architecture ever seen in this country. The size of her berths, the accommodation for families requiring large or small state-rooms, and the elegance of her saloon, called forth universal admiration.—*Sun.*

Mr. E. L. Bulwer dined at Lincoln on the 31st of March with a numerous body of his constituents. Both the Members for Lincoln were invited; but Mr. Heneage was prevented by domestic engagements from attending. Mr. Tennyson was present, and nearly all the leading Reformers of the town and neighbourhood. Mr. Bulwer entered into a detailed account of his Parliamentary conduct. His speech appears to have been very eloquent, and extremely well received; those passages of it which had an Anti-Ministerial tendency were loudly applauded. One of the favourite toasts was "Lord Durham, and an enlightened Administration," given by Mr. Hitchins; who said, that he wished he could alter it to "Lord Durham and *the* enlightened Administration."

Colonel Brookes, a gentleman resident in Stafford, and lately in the service of the East India Company, shot himself, in a fit of insanity, on Saturday last.

SCOTLAND.—The Edinburgh declaration in favour of the Established Church has received 4243 signatures, and been presented to the Presbytery. The *Courier*, under its Scotch head, gives some particulars which will enable our readers to judge of the comparative strength of the Church and Anti-Church parties in Edinburgh.

"It is only the district called the Royalty which is taxed for the support of the Clergy, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the rental; but from this tax all members of the College of Justice—that is, all the members of the legal profession connected with the Court of Session, the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland—are exempted. The portion of the city lying beyond the royalty, and which is not taxed for the maintenance of the Clergy, is nearly equal to that which lies within it. Of the whole aggregate population, therefore, one half may be assumed as subject to the tax for the clergy, and the other half to be free. The declaration, we understand, was presented to the inhabitants of both districts, and also to the members of the College of Justice, in short, to those individuals who have no secular cause of complaint against the Church, as well as to those who may be presumed to be lukewarm friends to it, on account of its costliness to their purses. The whole male population of Edinburgh arrived at maturity, and capable of judging of the Church question, may be estimated at about 35,000. Of this number, then, the Church reckons 4243 individuals to be her friends. The remainder are either her opponents or neutrals. The petition from Edinburgh for the dissolution of all connection between the Church and State, lately presented to Parliament, was subscribed by 12,000 odd names, all voluntarily adhibited at shops and other public places without private solicitation. We have, therefore, declarations on the subject of the Church from nearly one half of the adult population of Edinburgh, and of that half three to one have petitioned against the Church. This is a result which we were hardly prepared to expect."

The *Courier* admits, that in point of rank and wealth, the 4243 Churchmen outweigh the 12,000 Dissenters.

Sir Thomas Hardy has been appointed to the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, vacant by the death of Sir R. G. Keats.

It is generally believed that Admiral Parker, now commanding at Lisbon, will be the new Lord of the Admiralty in the place of Sir T. Hardy, and that Sir R. King, commanding at Sheerness, will replace Admiral Parker at Lisbon. Another report gives the latter post to Admiral Gage. There is no improbability in these statements; but we have reason to believe that, with respect to the appointments, nothing decisive has yet taken place.—*Globe*

All the expectations of Mr. Long Wellesley will not be realized. The son has agreed to allow his father an annuity of 5000l., but has refused to cut off the entail.—*Morning Herald.*

LONDON,—APRIL 14.

By the Brussels papers which we received last night, to the 11th inst., we learn that all the stirring symptoms of recent disturbances in that city have subsided, except, indeed, those which appear in the display of military force, and by the contemplation of dilapidated palaces and half demolished buildings, which present themselves to view in the most magnificent quarters of this splendid city. Quiet is, however, restored; and as the best mode of preserving tranquillity the Government is making a parade of military force the display of one-tenth part of which would have been sufficient ten-fold to have put an end to the scene of tumult, riot, and destruction which but a few days since, even in the presence of Majesty, under the personal observation of the Sovereign, was permitted to rule uncontrolled and uninterrupted in the heart of his capital city, in the midst of its Magistracy, and its Councils. On the 9th, it appears by these papers, his Majesty reviewed all the troops in Brussels, amounting to upwards of 13,000 men; his Majesty, it is said, passed before the troops twice, and was greeted by them as well as by the numerous spectators with acclamations. Some persons charged with exciting the mob during the late riotous proceedings have been arrested, and a considerable portion of the property stolen from the houses destroyed, have been discovered concealed in various places by the police. Ghent, Liege and Antwerp are represented as being in a perfectly tranquil state.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

The debate of Friday last has disclosed a notable plan of Lord Althorp's for relieving the agricultural interest, and through it the public at large from the pressure of tithes by a commutation of that odious impost, by which plan the clergy are to receive as much as ever, and the public to be benefitted by saving nothing. What the details of the scheme are to be, is as usual kept a secret; but a rumour has gone forth that the nostrum is to be a money payment equal to a tenth of the gross produce of the land, but calculated on the reserved rent paid by the tenant.

Whether such rumour be well founded or not, it is impossible to say; if it be, it may be of service to examine and call the public attention to the plan; if it be not, there will be no harm done. The rental of the titheable lands of England and Wales, the tithe of which belongs to the clergy, may, without exaggeration, be put at 20,000,000. To get at the probable gross produce of land producing such a rental, let us resort to the old-fashioned mode of supposing three rents, one for the landlord, another for the expenses, and the third for the tenant, and we have 60,000,000 as much gross produce, the tenth of which is 60,00,000. Now, this is a sum which it will be readily admitted the church has never yet received for tithes. *The Edinburgh Review*, vol. 34, p. 60, states the calculated value of all the tithes of England and Wales, whether in lay or clerical hands, to be 5,600,000, of which, according to Mr. Cove's essay, quoted by the reviewer, the laity's proportion is about one eighth, which deducted leaves 4,900,000 for the share of the clergy. Now, it should be recollected, that the foregoing is the estimated value of the tithes; but the clergy never have, nor ever can, were they all to take their tithes in kind (on account of the expenses of carting, threshing and taking to market) obtain the full amount. Perhaps it is not fitting, nor for their interest well understood, that they should obtain it. Some from motives of charity and feeling, abstain from exacting the utmost, and agree to liberal compositions; others, from indolence and fear of litigation, accept less than they can enforce; but with the greater part, and especially in the case of small tithes, the composition settled between the parson and his parishioners, is the result of a game at brag, in which each party threatens the other with the inconveniences of insisting on, or paying tithes in kind, and the amount agreed to be accepted and paid varies as the fear of that inconvenience affects the parties. Generally speaking, the farmer plays the game best; for the cunning produced by oppression, is more acute than that which arises from rapacity. Let us deduct for benevolence, indolence, fear of litigation, and bad playing at brag the old 900,000l., and the clergy will have 4,000,000l. So that, unless I have stated the rental too high, they will be gainers of 2,000,000l. Be that as it may, it is impossible not to perceive that any plan of communication of the right to receive tithes in kind for a money payment, which the plan professes to give them as much as they have now a right to receive, viz. a tenth of the gross produce, must in effect give them more than now finds its way to their pockets, and this without trouble or expence; and the public gains nothing but a relief from the annoyance occasioned by the present system; and from this annoyance, which affects the clergy as much as the laity, the former will be relieved too, but not only without giving any equivalent, but with an increase of revenue. If a bill, grounded on such a plan as I have anticipated and have reason to think is in contemplation, be brought into Parliament, it should be a bill intituled 'A Bill for the improvement of the incomes of the Clergy, and for rendering more speedy the payment thereof;' for such will be its only effect.—*Examiner, March* 9.

THE SPOILED CABINET.

Upon any discomfiture of the Ministry, such as the defeat of the Attorney-General at Dudley it is very frankly told its faults by journals which, so long as the tide flowed smoothly, have countenanced and encouraged it in all its errors. The first deviations from the right course, are the deviations which should be closely watched and corrected; but the supporters of Government in the Daily Press are silent, or apologists, or approvers, of such declension, till they have extended to a broad departure from the just line, and brought Ministers to a position of conspicuous disgrace. Which is the time to tell a man that he is in the wrong path—when he first steps into or, when exhausted and bemired, he has wandered miles from the right way? The information may be better late than never, but it would have been better at first than at last. The attempt, however, to correct the first false step has been censured and resisted as an act of hostility. The angry remark has been, "Why point out the little deviation from the right path in which they have advanced so far, and deserve indulgence; apply yourself to commending their line of movement where it has been well directed, instead of ungraciously dwelling on the present declension of some few degrees." Now we could never understand the kindness of not telling a man when he was going wrong, especially when marching straight into a slough; nor, on the score of his having travelled right up to a certain point, could we admit that he had earned a title to lose his way, and that it was ungrateful to admonish him that he had mistaken his course. But this was for some time fashionable doctrine and when Ministers were first truckling to the Tories, and adopting Tory principles—as upon Sinecures and the Duration of Parliaments—and falling into divers Tory practices, and putting forth the hacknied Tory pretences for them, our animadversions upon these backslidings were called "Attacks upon the Ministry," instead of attacks upon the errors which would ultimately disgace and ruin them. When these things have advanced to a certain pitch, and public opinion recoils and marks its displeasure with some rebuff to the Ministry, their former flatterers, or apologists, turn round upon them and recite the long catalogue of the faults which have been cherished, instead of nipped in the bud. Then then say, "It is now time to speak the truth." It was not time to speak the truth when the men, were first going wrong, and easily to be better guided, but it is time to speak the truth, when, having been cheered on in the wrong direction, they have stuck in the slough. Miserable Counsellors! The thief at the gallows bit off the ear of his mother, who had neglected to tell him the reports of his evil ways; but what would he had done if, after having so long failed in her duty, she had begun admonishing him of his faults, and recommending another course of life, when the rope was round his neck?

We think the Ministry has great reason to complain of its treatment by the Press which plays fast and loose with it. At one time it is an idol to be worshipped, and it is blasphemy to criticise; and the next hour it is a King Log, to be spurned—a thing without heart or energy—wanting courage to be just: wanting motive for constancy in any act but cringing. It is countenanced and upheld in its wavering, truckling policy, and desired not to heed any voice of blame, any exhortation to a more spirited and righteous course, till it stumble at some popular check, and then the sycophants are all turned to critics, and very frankly trace the disaster to habits which have been formed either with their positive encouragement, or without the timely reproof that might have served for correction. As with the spoiled child, the practice smiled upon one moment is scourged the next, when it ends in disaster.

The following comparison is in point of our remarks, and not the strongest example that could be produced, but the readiest at hand;—

The *Chronicle* in January quoted with approbation the following speech of a Mr. Londale, at a Scotch meeting:—

"I confess (he said) I apprehend some danger to the cause in which we have all embarked, from some ardent spirits among us overlooking the position in which we are now placed, and forgetting to act upon the sentiments I have had the honour to offer for the acceptance of the meeting. There are many of these so impatient, that they would have Lord Grey to pull the Duke of Wellington by the nose, and force him to adopt in one Session all the measures of Reform which are in contemplation. I must warn my hasty reforming colleagues not to encourage his Lordship to grapple too closely with his Grace. He is made of tried metal, and might floor Grey and his colleagues in the struggle."

The *Chronicle* of March 1, upon the defeat of the Attorney-General at Dudley, said—

"The desire is loudly and generally expressed to engage in an open and manly contest with our armed enemies the Tories, and no longer to suffer the strength and resources of the people to be frittered away by pretended or timid friends."

The *Chronicle* in January said of the Reform Bill—

"Hitherto *it has been successful beyond expectation*. But were the suffrages extended to the degree contended for by some, we should dread the consequences. The great merit of the Reform Bill is, that it prevented the highest and the lowest from coming into contact. To expose to hazard what has hitherto worked so well by any great extension of suffrage, which would allow elections to be carried by those to whom the most extravagant professions are the most welcome, would be madness."

The *Chroniele* of March 1, upon the defeat of the Attorney-General at Dudley, said—

"An impression, almost universal, prevails among the liberal party, that the Reform of the Representation has not been allowed its full effect."

And it charged to the omissions of the Ministers that—

"No improvements in the mechanical details of the Reform Bill have been adventured."—*Examiner, March* 16.

CHURCH AND STATE—CASE OF THE DISSENTERS.

The Dissenters are not satisfied---they cannot be satisfied ---with their present position. They claim the EQUALITY of citizens. They do not ask to be placed above the Churchman; they cannot submit to be placed beneath him."

Case of the Dissenters p. 9.

It no longer answers the purpose of place-hunting politicians, or the candidates for popular favour, to represent dissent from the Church as synonymous with disaffection to the State. The Church is now in opposition: and the rulers of the land derive, or did derive, their principal support from the Dissenters. This is felt to be an unnatural state of things; and Ministers are evidently in a false position. They are under an obligation, as they think, to defend the Church Establishment, which is hostile to them against the attacks of the Dissenters, who form the great majority of those to whom they are indebted for their present power. Some change must be made, whatever may be the consequence. It is impossible that the Dissenters should continue to uphold a Ministry which thwarts them. On the other hand, the Church is in no degree conciliated by the sort of left handed defence of its peculiar privileges, which is all that Earl Grey and his colleagues dare to make.

The policy of Ministers, at the opening of the session, was to do as little as possible for the Dissenters. With this view, Lord John Russell in-

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troduced his Marriage Bill; which the Dissenters have universally scouted as a miserable abortion. Great care was taken, when this precious bill was introduced, not to pledge the Government to any other measure for the relict of Dissenters. It was an experiment on the forbearance of the great body for whose relief it was avowedly intended. But it was an experiment tried by very ignorant men, and no wonder that it failed. The election for Leeds, which indicated a diminution of the Ministerial strength, and the defeat of Sir John Campbell at Dudley, made the Government in some degree cognizant of the extent of their blunder. Certain other demonstrations of Dissenting strength and and disaffection were probably presented to them about the same time; and then it was proclaimed to the world, that *other measures* were in progress, and that the Marriage Bill was only one of several, about to be introduced for the relief of the Nonconformists. Ministers, however, had lost their character. In the last session, much was not expected from them; and the leaders of the Dissenting party, being patient and reasonable men, made every allowance for the embarrassment of their situation. In this session, a redemption of old pledges, and acting up to long professed opinions, was expected; but before the session was a month old, it became evident that Ministers had no settled intention of doing either the one or the other—except upon compulsion, The Dissenters, being shrewd men in their generation, discovered this, and have determined to use compulsion. They no longer place "confidence" in their rulers; but have resolved to put the screws to Lords Grey and John Russell, and to let these statesmen into the secret of their strength.

In London, and in the principal towns in the country, more especially in Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and Glasgow, meetings have been held, almost simultaneously, to reprobate the conduct of Ministers, and to Petition Parliament, in language of unusual earnestness, for the redress of their grievances. They are also preparing the means of making a still more formidable demonstration. They are taking a census of the Dissenting population of the country, and making lists of the number of voters, with the names of the candidates for whom they voted, in order to show Ministers by whom the Reforming majority of the House of Commons was returned. The Leicester census has been completed; and it appears, that out of 32,755 persons, there are only 11,755 Churchmen to 21,000 Dissenters; that out of 2260 electors, who polled at the last election, 1107 are Dissenters, 986 Churchmen, and 167 who belong to no religious sect; that out of the 1107 Dissenting electors, 1024 voted for the Reformers, while out of the 986 Churchmen, 811 voted for the Anti-Ministerial candidate. There is no reason whatever to believe that the case of Leicester is a peculiar one. It is become a question of life or death with Ministers whether they irritate or endeavour to conciliate the Dissenters.

At present their policy seems to be conciliatory. A system of general registration, the abolition of church-rates, permission to be married and buried according to their own forms, and probably admission to the Universities, will be conceded. But will this *satisfy* the Dissenters? That is the important question; for all this may be granted, and yet the Establishment would remain untouched. The answer is—assuredly not. A large proportion of the Dissenting body insist *now* upon the separation of Church and State; and those who forbear at present to press this point in their petitions, do not pretend for a moment to conceal that their ultimate views go this length. In fact, their views must go this length. None but the most contemptible of mankind will endure oppression an hour beyond the time when, with a due regard to the general welfare of the community, they can shake it off. But it may be said, "We are willing to remove practical grievances, and then the Dissenters will have nothing to complain of on the score of the Established Church." The reply to this is, that Dissenters are of a different opinion. Churchmen in general cannot enter into the feelings of the Dissenters on this point; but those feelings are nevertheless sufficiently acute to prompt to decisive action. They never were better described than in a pamphlet, which has reached the fifth edition, entitled "*The Case of the Dissenters*," and which we have only recently perused. The author, laying aside for the moment the consideration of what are called his practical grievances, declares that, to the Dissenter, the "predominant evil" springing from the Established Church is that of "Uniform, Expressed, Implied Degradation!" and thus enlarges upon this idea.

"Partiality has ever been denounced as the essence of bad government; it is bad in civil affairs, it is intolerable in those of religion. Yet to this evil an Establishment exposes us. The professor of the State religion is, on the mere ground of his profession, placed nearer to Majesty; he is one of privileged fraternity; he is pointed out to the community as the more correct, the safer, and every way the better man; and exaction, in some form or other, is at hand to uphold his pretension. As he is exalted, the seceder is necessarily degraded. A cloud stands between him and the face of Royalty: he does not belong to the King's person; and he is treated as though he held a "divided allegiance," and was not to be fully trusted—certainly not to be trusted equally with a Conformist. It is impossible to say what he has not suffered from this cause in *estate*, in *reputation*, and in *good fellowship*.

"And can any thing exceed this in exasperation? If it were some one definite evil, to be endured at some one time of one's life, for worshipping according to one's conscience, however great, it might be bravely borne but when it is an evil pursuing one, in its subtle and malignant influence, through every path and every hour of life,—when it gives one a *lower place* in the *settled* opinion of one's fellow citizons,—when it dishonours us at the Exchange, at the College, in the Pulpit,—when it worms itself into the paradise of home, and breeds discord or indifference between parent and child, brother and sisters,—who can bear it? It is the continual dropping that wears the stone. The storm might fall on it—the lightning might strike it—it is unhurt: but this continued vexation chafes and corodes even a stone!

If Dissenters generally feel as the author of this passage,—keeping in view their number and political influence,—it is plain that the Church establishment in England will not last many years. It is not this session of Parliament, or the next, that will see its overthrow; but the decree has gone forth, and the great body of the middle classes will not long be content with a mere toleration of their faith.—*Spectator*, *March* 15.

ABSTRACT OF MR. O'CONNELL'S BILL TO SECURE THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

1. That no *ex officio*, or other information, at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney-General, or of his Majesty's Coroner and Attorney of the Court of King's Bench, whether with or without the leave of the Court, shall be filed on account of any libel after the passing of this Act.

2. That no indictment shall be prosecuted for any public libel, upon any allegation merely of the criminal intentions of the publisher thereof, but that it shall be necessary in every such indictment to allege, and to prove at the trial, that the libel therein set forth was published to aid or abet, or to counsel or advise, or procure the commission of some crime for which a person may now by law be indicted as an accessary before the fact.

3. It shall not be necessary to aver that the crime was committed.

4. None but the party aggrieved to prosecute for a personal libel.

5. No action for written or printed words, unless the same words are actionable when spoken.

6. The truth may be given in evidence, to enable the Jury to decide whether criminal or not.

7. Notice to retract to be served on publishers, and proof of *bona-fide* retraction a defence.

8. If the author be disclosed, and sufficient proof furnished against him, the publisher not to be prosecuted.

9. If the prosecution fail against the author for want of proof, the publisher to be liable to the costs of that prosecution.

10. The prosecutor not entitled to a special jury without consent; but the defendant may have a special jury.

11. Counsel for the prosecution not to reply unless evidence be given for the defence; and if such counsel speak to evidence, defendants counsel to have the ultimate reply.

12. No attachment against a publication for constructive contempt of court.

13. Where damages do not exceed 40*s*. the defendant to have his costs; no costs to either party where damages do not exceed 20*l*. When damages exceeding 20*l*., and not exceeding 50*l*., no more costs than damages. If damages exceed 50*l*, full costs to plaintiff.

14. This Act not to extend to any blasphemous libel, or to any libel on Christianity; or to any libel on the King or Queen, or for obscenity.

15. Privileges of Parliament not to be affected hereby.

16. It shall not be lawful for any court to sentence persons convicted of a libel, whether public or personal to any greater length of imprisonment than a term not exceeding six months, nor to any greater fine than a sum not exceeding 100*l*., nor to any other punishment than to imprisonment, or to the payment of a fine.

17. This Act not to extend to accessories who might be convicted under former laws.

18. And not to extend to prosecution for a misdemeanour.

19. And not to extend to Scotland.

20. Repeal of Statutes 40 George III., c. 96, sec. 10, Irish; 60 George III., c. 8; 60 George III, c. 4. sec. 1 and 3.

21. The defendant to be at liberty to prove the libel made and published without his privity.—*Examiner*, *March* 16.

SYMPTOMS OF WHIG UNPOPULARITY

It is an unthankful office to speak disagreeable truths to a Prime Minister. "Through him the rays of regal bounty shine;" and they are seldom suffered to fall upon the friend whose brows are knit, and whose accents are ungracious. As it generally happens that the persons who come in contract with the Premier are those who now are or expect at some future time to be suitors for the good things in his gift. it is most unlikely that they should take upon themselves the repulsive task of disturbing the self-complacency of the great man, by telling him that his power is on the wane and his popularity departed. We have no doubt, for instance that when Sir John Campbell was defeated at Dudley, Earl Grey's hangers-on informed him that it was a matter of trifling moment; that the low Radicals, who had influence in manufacturing towns might, now and then unseat a Ministerialist; that all Ministers met with rubs occasionally; but that the great body of the nation, like the great majority of the House of Commons would cleave to the Whig authors of the Reform Bill, through evil as well as good report. Then again, as his Lordship was known to be perversely resolved to give way as little as possible to the Dissenters, it was no doubt represented to him, that a very little way would be far enough; that a sop was all that was necessary; and that Lord John Russell's Marriage Bill would allay the Nonconformist commotion, for this session at least. It was not till a vast deal of mischief had been done, and the great body of the Dissenters had been most seriously offended, that the Premier found out his mistake, and the word of command was issued to promise freely and speak fair.

But warnings come thick upon Earl Grey. The last which he received is perhaps the most serious of any. It is well known that more than one Scottish Member was a candidate for the place at the Treasury lately occupied by Mr. Kennedy. But upon sounding their constituents, the cautious men of the North found that their seats in the House of Commons must be the price of their seats at the Treasury Board, and each and all considered the price too high. At last it was supposed that a person was found sufficiently daring to risk the unpopularity of a connexion with the Whig Ministers; and Mr. Warre, the Member for Hastings, was named as new Treasury Lord. But here Ministers encountered another disappointment. At the last election, Mr. Warre obtained 239 votes: but upon a recent canvass he has ascertained that he could not reckon upon half the number in case he joined the Ministerial phalanx, and that his Radical opponent, Mr. Howard Elphinstone, would be sure to carry the election. Nay, even Mr. Planta, a Conservative, presumed to think that he had a better chance of success than a Whig official, and came into the field against him! The result is, that Mr. Warre remains Member for Hastings; and the vacant office is very much at the service of any Whig gentleman of decent talents who can find a constituency to return him.

Thus we see, that in some respects the Reform Bill works well. Under the old system, no such embarrassment as we have described would have occurred. The Minister had than a copious supply of boroughs at command, and could always avoid the risk of sustaining a defeat in the person of one of his employes. Considerable public inconvenience will occur, now and then, from the necessity of official persons being sent back to their constituents on a change of office; but on this occasion the rule has a salutary effect,—it affords a proof of the dissatisfaction of the People with the inefficiency of Ministers, and at the same time occasions no public inconvenience; as the business at the Treasury goes on much as usual, notwithstanding the absence of one of the Lords. As this is the case, we would ask, where is the use of filling up the vacant appointment at all?

A Ministry that is unpopular out of doors, sooner or later loses support within. Thus, it is at present not unusual to hear those who are reckoned among the friends of Ministers, declare that they can support them no longer. Many of these dissatisfied Members made up their minds to support Ministers last session through thick and thin; and thereby induced them to continue in their injudicious course. For as long as their majorities are undiminished, men in power pay little regard to grumbling. It would have been better even for Ministers themselves, had their professed friends spoken out their dissatisfaction, and voted accordingly. They were the best advisers of the Reform Ministers, who warned them, at the beginning of last session, that they were on the wrong tack. But instead of thanks, all these received abuse. The consequences are evident. In every part of the country—in Scotland, in the North, Middle, and South of England—the ground is falling from under them, and down they must go: nothing short of a miracle can save them.—*Spectator*, *April* 5.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TAIT V. BALLANDENE.

Dr. Lushington stated the case for the appellant. The Duke of Argyle held possessions, in 1748, of the lands of West Pitgober in the parish of Menhart, and county of Perth. In that year these lands were let in perpetual fee to John Ballandene and his heirs and successors, under reservations which were expressed in the following terms:—"Reserving always to his Grace and his heirs and successors, the coal and coal haughs in any part of the said lands, with the liberty of digging coal and coal haughs in any part of the said lands: but if his Grace, and his aforesaids, should make a new level which had not been formerly made, then, and in that case, they should be obliged to pay to the said John Ballandene and his before written, the damages which he, or they, should sustain thereby." The appellant had used the level agreeably to the construction to be put on this charter. That level throws off water on the lands belonging to the respondent who also holds those lands of the Argyle family. The respondent maintained that the appellant had no right to use the level which runs through his (the respondent's) hands in carrying off the water which arose from the working of the coal-pits. The point for his Lordship to decide was, whether or not appellant had this right.

In pronouncing the word Pitgober, which for frequently occurred in the learned Doctor's pleadings,

The Lord Chancellor said the word is "Pitgobar," not "Pitgober;" for you see, Dr. Lushington (said his Lordship), the Scotch know how to pronounce, and they don't call "er" ar," more than you call "butter" "buttar" (Laughter)

Dr. Lushington—My Lord I have been of late thrown on my beam-ends with regard to pronunciation for I heard the other day a high authority in the House of Commons call "anecdote" "annecdote," so that I may be excused if I am at a loss as to the pronunciation of Pitgober.

The Lord Chancellor—Yes, but that high authority was not a Scotchman.

Dr Lushington—No, my Lord, he is an Irishman. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chancellor—That makes all the difference.

The Learned Doctor having concluded his speech the Lord Chancellor called on the Attorney General to proceed with his arrangements for the respondent.

The Lord Advocate, who was also counsel for the respondent, said that before proceeding to argue the merits of the case, he begged to submit to his lordship's decision a poiat respecting the order of precedence between himself and his learned friend the Attorney General. The point was whether he (the Lord Advocate of Scotland) or his learned friend, the Attorney General for England, was entitled to precedence at that bar.

The Attorney General—With respect to myself personally the matter is one of indifference. I would be most happy, both on the ground of nationallity and the respect I entertain for my learned friend's talents, to give him the precedence; but holding the high office I have the honour to fill, I cannot sacrifice any of its dignities. It has always been supposed that the King's Attorney General was entitled to the precedence.

The Lord Chancellor—The question of precedence was argued when I practised at the bar about twenty years ago, when it was settled, I believe, by general consent of the courts of law, that the King's Advocate should lead the Attorney General, and indeed, the whole bar.

The Attorney General—After that decision, my lord, the question was mooted whether or not the King's Attorney General was or was not entitled to lead the King's most ancient Serjeant.

The Lord Chancellor—Yes; I remember the circumstance. In order to settle the question the matter was referred to the crown, who decided, by warrant, that the Attorney General should lead the King's most ancient Serjeant, which I believe, he has done ever since.

Dr. Lushington—No, my lord, that was never the case; the King's Advocate has always taken the precedency of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals.

The Lord Chancellor—I remember a celebrated case in this house which lasted some weeks, in which the Attorney General led the King's Advocate.

Dr. Lushington—Then that must have been matter of accommodation, and could only have been done under protest.

The Lord Chancellor—Does not the King's Ancient Serjeant, then, take precedence of the Attorney General?

Dr. Lushington—Never. The Attorney General always yields to him even in the Admiralty Courts.

The Lord Advocate—My Lord, this question has taken me by surprise. I am not prepared to go into the argument just at present, but I claim precedence for the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The Lord Chancellor—There can be no doubt the Lord Advocate takes precedence of the Solicitor General; the only doubt is as to the Attorney General. I think the best way would be to arrange it between yourselves who should take the lead in the meantime, each protesting against the right of the other for precedence.

The Lord Advocate—The Solicitor General is an officer of recent creation. The question is one of very great importance, and, as I have just said, I am not prepared to argue it now. But I hold that the Lord Advocate is the highest law officer in the country. No one is on a level with him. His superiority to all others is acknowledged in the King's Commission, and in all Courts of Review.

The Lord Chancellor—I think, as I have just said, that as the question is involved in doubt, the better course would be to arrange between yourselves as to who should take precedence for the present, only taking care that each protest against the right of the other to take the lead.

His Lordship's advice was agreed to. The Attorney General gave way to the Lord Advocate, who shortly addressed their Lordships on behalf of the respondent.

The Attorney General did not speak on the merits of the case.

His Lordship gave judgment. The decision of the Court of Session was affirmed, but without costs.—*Guardian and Public Ledger*, *March* 31.

MISCELLANEA.

Prince Hohenlohe has ceased to work miracles, in consequence of a singular accident. He received one day a letter entreating him to say four masses for a young lady who had her left leg four inches shorter than her right. The number four had been written in cipher; the writing was indistinct; the prince read eight in place of four, and said eight masses. His success was complete,—it was even more than complete,—for the left leg having grown an inch at every mass, was now four inches longer than the right. The prince was so deeply afflicted with the result of his prayer, that he has renounced all future attempts, and transferred his remaining stock of miraculous power to the Frau Schumann, an old woman living at Sommdorf in Saxony,—*Athenæum*.

ENGLAND IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE IV.—It was admitted, by every foreign Ambassador who visited England, that its surface of things was wrought to the highest pitch of polish. They admired in Parliament, matched in eloquence, like the hounds of Theseus, with mouths "each under each;" its public virtue, so symmetrically diminutive, "small by degrees, and beautifully less?" its army, so well flogged.—its architecture, if not of marble, so well stuccoed:—its opera with so well-dressed an audience,—its national theatres, each one so chatty and conversational!—The French Ambassador swore that he came to London to dine, where every peer might be a professor of cookery; the Neapolitan, protested it was only in the Haymarket a cantatrice could sing, or figurante dance, where the House of Peers legislated behind the scenes; while His Austrian Excellency declared, it was only in St James's street a man could gamble, where to gain admittance into a club required as many quarterings as for a Chapter of the Empire! Vice was so exceedingly decorous that it might have taken its seat on the Bench of Bishops:—and corruption in phosphorescent rottenness, sent forth a shining light.—England was as the beautiful Savannah,—where rattle-snakes are hidden among the flowers; and pestilential vapours lurk in every entanglement of verdure.—*The Hamiltons*.

The Dissenters of Manchester held a public meeting on Wednesday and Thursday last week, at the Exchange Rooms in that town, for the purpose of discussing the grievances under which they labour, and petitioning Parliament for their removal. This meeting was most numerously and respectably attended. Mr. J. C. Dyer, the chairman of Mr. Poulett Thomsons, and Mr. Edward Baxter, the chairman of Mr. Mark Philip's Committee, at the last election were among the gentlemen present. The spirit which actuated the meeting may be judged of by the following resolutions, selected from those, thirteen in number, which were passed in the course of the two days' discussion.

"That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, all civil establishments of religion are an infrigement of the rights of conscience, at variance with the spirit and opposed to the progress of Christianity.

"That although such establishments are indebted for their power to a union with the State, and might therefore be expected to cooperate uniformly with it. yet they too frequently employ the influence derived from this union in thwarting the Government, when its measures are really calculated to promote general education, to extend the liberties, and to augment the happiness of the people.

"That the law which authorizes Bishops to sit in the Upper House of Parliament to represent the interests and wishes of their own denominations on all occasions, both ecclesiastical and political, compromises the character of the Christian ministry, is a partial and unjust preference to one class of his Majesty's subjects over all others; and a special grievance to the Dissenters, Presbyterians, and Catholics, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who compose a large majority of the people of the United Kingdom.

"That since Dissenters in all parts of the United Kingdom, by their voluntary efforts, erect and keep in repair their own places of worship, support their own Ministers, maintain, to a great extent, their own poor, educate in Sunday schools and otherwise vast numbers of the population, extend their exertions into the British Colonies, and thus contribute largely to the welfare of their fellow subjects, this meeting considers it a heavy grievance that Dissenters are compelled to support any civil establishment of religion by tithes, church rates, or any other mode.

A petition founded on these resolutions was agreed to. It is to be presented to the Lords by the Earl of Durham, and to the Commons by Mr. Mark Philips. In this petition it is expressly declared, that, nothing short of a separation of Church and State will satisfy the Dissenters.—*Spectator*, *March* 15.

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